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A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

DEATH.

At Shanghai General Hospital, on the 29th November, 1891, JOHN HARRIS, late Superintendent Engineer of the China Navigation Co., aged 45 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

STALE NEWS.

LONDON, December 3rd.
A Royal warrant for the formation of an Indian Native Infantry regiment for service in Hongkong has been issued.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, November 25th.

According to the Daily Chronicle, a despatch has been received from Tientsin stating that, on Monday, bands of rioters pillaged and burned the Belgian missions at Pekin and Szech, and that one hundred Christians were massacred.

[This probably refers to the rebellion in Manchuria, some particulars of which will be found in another column.—Ed.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An attempt is being made to start a European laundry in Shanghai.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Verona left Shanghai on the 3rd inst. at 5 p.m. for this port.

H.M.S. Porpoise left Shanghai last Saturday (November 28th) to relieve the Archer on the Yangtze.

The latest steamers arriving in Shanghai from Newchwang report heavy snowstorms in the Gulf of Pootung.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER RICH, Executive Officer of the U.S.S. Alliance, has been appointed to the command of the Palos.

The steamship Peking arrived at Shanghai on the 29th ult. with the steamer Hideoyori Maru in tow, the latter vessel having broken her shaft half-way across from Japan.

The armour-belted Chinese cruiser Ping Yuen left Weihaiwei for Shanghai last week, but broke down about half a day's steaming from the former station and had to return for repairs.

GENERAL WYLLIE, the retiring Governor General of the Philippines, and Brigadier General Blanco, with their families, arrived at Singapore on November 29th, from Manila in the steamer Isla de Panay on their way to Madrid.

We read that Messrs. Bransford and Prothero, the missionaries who were deputed by H.M.'s Consul at Hankow to investigate the Wursh murders and riot, have received the thanks of Lord Salisbury for their services.

At the Magistracy to-day the three Shanghai men who came to Hongkong to establish a mint for the coining of copper dollars were brought up on remand and convicted. The chief offender was fined \$845, being \$3 for each spurious coin in his possession. His two assistants were fined \$45 each.

Mrs. Waggle—Did you meet many strangers at the ball last night?
Miss W.—Only one, a sea captain, and he made me very tired.Mrs. W.—Did he talk shop?
Miss W.—No, he talked ship.

The damage done to the Lightning (whether it really was caused by contact with the Biagoo or not) in the late "blow" is insignificant. It is a moot point whether the Italian's funnel was damaged by the bowprit of the Lightning or the fore-yard of the Fushun, and it is quite possible that what trifling damage there was on the Lightning was caused by a junk.

The Chinese-built steamer Artadong (Capt. Calder) which sailed hence for Penang on the 29th ult., was sighted by the Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer Mongkut, which arrived here from Bangkok yesterday, a good distance to the southward of Cape Padaran just a week ago. The Artadong was apparently all right and making rapid progress toward her destination in spite of the rough weather prevailing just now.

The Portuguese gunboat Du la doing well. She carried a crowd of Portuguese passengers over to Macao on the 3rd instant who would, had they not got a cheap run over under the auspices of their naval authorities, otherwise have taken passage by the Heungshan. They had a nasty "shake up" in the Du, which had to run for shelter under the Nine Islands, while the Heungshan steamed on right into Macao!

The British barge Nansaimo, which was built at Newcastle, B.C. 306 tons, Captain Oller, with a full cargo of beans and merchandise, left Newchwang Bay on the morning of the 22nd inst., and arrived at Amoy roads on the 27th, making the run in 5 days and a few hours, the distance being about 1,400 miles. "Another record to Canada's honour," says the N. C. Daily News, which possibly has not before been beaten by a coasting sailing vessel.

The following telegram was received on the 29th by Admiral Beilken from Consul General Leonard, Shanghai:—"Consul Bowman, Tientsin, telegraphs rebellion in Mongolia formidable. Rebels have advanced to Great Wall, hold all Mongolia East of Gerto to sea, south to Wall. Government troops being concentrated. Battle expected soon. If government troops defeated rebels sure to come south.—L. L. Ramsey, Lieutenant and Flag Secretary."

A LETTER dated Newchwang, November 17th, was received in Shanghai last week conveying the information that the rebels in Manchuria were 40,000 strong and that at the capture of Kinchow, 70 per cent. of the inhabitants had been killed. Another letter from Tientsin received in Shanghai on Wednesday, November 25th, spoke of a rising in Manchuria, and that a battle was expected in a few days, further that the rebels had obtained control of a large part of Manchuria.

SUBJECTS of the Fatherland, says the N. C. Daily News, who are unfortunate enough to come within the grasp of the law, seem to be exceptionally fortunate in Shanghai. A culprit who was sentenced on the 18th inst. to one week's imprisonment, arrived at the goal on the 27th in a jinricksha and applied for admission. He was cordially received; and the delicate kindness of the Consular authorities will no doubt enable him to pass the period of one week's seclusion in comparative peace of mind. He leaves for home as soon as he comes out of his retirement.

KODE has been having a gay old time lately. It has been inundated by terrific seas, devastated by typhoons, rocked by an earthquake, visited by the Hongkong R. C. and now partially demolished by fire on Nov. 25. Fortunately the fire was checked, though not before forty-five houses were a mass of smouldering ruins, the burnt structures including the church of St. Michael, and a foreign curio store. It was directly succeeded by a second fire some sparks from the first conflagration having lodged under the roof of Messrs. Hunt and Co.'s godowns. The flames were not allowed time to spread, and all but the roof of the building was saved.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Japan	Steamer, from Calcutta.
Hafan	" " " "
Arakida	" " " "
Arakida	" " " "
Mujio	" " " "
F. Nansen	" " " "
Ocarahak	" " " "
Kaifong	" " " "

Outward.

Chusan	Steamer, for Haiphong.
Continental	" " " "

Aggregating 10,333 tons, register.

Aggregating 1,295 tons, register.

The Newchwang correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes on the 3rd November:—"The weather has suddenly become very cold, and with the very low temperature ice has formed, but when the present burst is over we may have fire and comparatively warm days yet, perhaps for another week or more. It all depends on the wind however. Last night there was a heavy fall of snow and it certainly looks and feels like winter. Just as we begin to realize that we shall soon be left without the chance of obtaining protection, the most disquieting rumours are reached us. The community petitioned for some means of defence this winter, and it is difficult to understand why not even an answer was vouchsafed. We all know what masterly inactivity our Ministers are noted for, but supreme contempt for the reasonable application of a number of residents we were not prepared for. The Jap has suddenly set in and steamers are ready to leave. There were about 30 degrees of frost last night. It has come upon us very suddenly owing to a heavy fall of snow, so the natives say."

H.M.S. Redpole passed Chinkiang en route to Wuhu on November 29th.

The bark Aron, reported in our last issue as ashore in 3 fathoms of water near Yau-mat Spit, to-day canted over on her port side.

News from the North states that the British three-masted schooner Longueha has been abandoned in the Newchwang river on account of the ice.

CAUTION to navigators!—In his weather report to-day Dr. Dobner writes:—"The barometer is still falling." Lowest reading of barometer up to noon was 30.26.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Tientsin received in Shanghai on the 27th ult., there was much ice outside the Taku Bar and little water on the Taku, which was inside the river, could not get out in consequence.

The Pilot Fish (Capt. Stapan) will tow the Italian mail boat Biagoo over to the Comopolit Dock to-morrow morning, to make good the damage she received when in collision with the Fushun in the late storm.

At the regular meeting of Victoria Proceproy last night the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—E. P. Sir Knight G. P. Jordan, treasurer, Sir Knight J. L. Lloyd, guard, Sir Knight J. Maxwell.

The German steamer Gluckburg, on arrival at Singapore from Amoy last week, reported three deaths during the voyage, one from jumping overboard on November 19th, and the other two from general debility and weakness.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch Day Spring will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

We learn that Mr. Thomas Weir, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, left Shanghai by the English mail this morning bound for Hongkong. Mr. Weir's visit to this port is doubtless in connection with the impending Singapore-Fushun collision case, referred to in our issue of last night. The Fushun will not go into dock until Mr. Weir has surveyed her upon his arrival here early next week.

THUS the N. C. Daily News of the 30th Nov.—All was quite at Ichang by latest advices, and the people were quite friendly to foreigners, who are mostly living in boats. The Roman Catholic mission is said to be in the hands of the Chinese, and the Chinese are trying to compromise with the 100,000 nans. There was some anxiety at Kinchow Fo, the native city of which Shanghai is the port, in consequence of the execution of a so-called Koloa Hui leader. The troops were in readiness for an outbreak, and a Chinese officer sent with reinforcements, but the trouble had quieted down at the last date received.

THAT bright little publication the Box of Curious (Tokohama) has been again enlarged, and its illustrations grow better and better. Since the earthquake several very fine prints of its disastrous effects have appeared in the Box, notably one showing the Electric Light Co.'s building shattered, with all the connecting wires concentrating on a broken cable, which was mistaken for a volcano in full blast by a simple-minded contemporary of ours. Still, the Box does get some very fine pictures (nearly as good as ours) and the literature attached thereto is always racy and refreshing to read. It is one of those light and blithesome numbers of the way-side of life, which prevent so many suicides.

ON November 21st at 9.40 a.m. the Japanese House of Peers was convened, there being 197 members in attendance. At 10.15 a.m. the House of Representatives followed suit, 221 members putting in an appearance. The only business done was the appointment of heads of sections, each House being divided into nine sections for the convenience of business. The Budget is announced to be as follows:—Ordinary revenue 79,817,595 yen, and extraordinary 6,601,088 yen. The expenditure, which shows an increase of 6,490,506 yen over last year's estimate, is divided into 60,451,979 yen ordinary expenditure, 14,070,779 yen extraordinary, and 630,776 yen for exhibiting at the World's Fair, Chicago.

The Calcutta Mail (Captain Oller), which arrived in port this morning from the south, evidently got into the same blow that wrought such havoc here on the night of the 3rd instant. Her report runs as follows:—"We sailed from Singapore on the 27th ultimo. Experienced light to fresh monsoon and equally weather to lat 8° went thence to lat 10° west, had strong north-east winds and high head sea, and on the evening of the 3rd inst. experienced strong north-east gale with high cross-sea, which continued for 24 hours."

The Hongkong (Captain Calder) also fell the blow on her way over to Macao on the night of the 3rd; the gale coming upon her suddenly, and with exceptional violence. On the return trip yesterday the Hongkong got a thorough "dusting" and she came into port with a white instead of black funnel, which caused one of our reporters, who noticed it, to step on board and make inquiries. As a result it was ascertained that she had experienced very heavy weather on the passage and picked up two Chinese fishermen off a raft a little to the westward of Lantau Island. Several sunken junks were sighted inside the Brothers and near Cap-tun-mun Pass. It was impossible to come in through the southern fairway because that route was blocked with water-logged junks and wreckage of every description. The rescued fishermen were benumbed with cold but soon came round after imbibing nip. One of two of brandy and being supplied with dry warm clothing. They stated that they had been drifting since early the day before, had lost all their effects and four hands. They thought the gale must have caused great loss of life amongst the fishing population of Macao as it struck the fishing fleet suddenly and was accompanied with hail squalls which were puffy and came down on them with hurricane force. During their lives they had never before been so taken aback at on this occasion for the reason that the weather up to an hour or two before the gale struck them was 'set fair'."

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. E. J. Actroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.)

December 5th.

MR. C. A. TOMES.

Mr. Charles Alexander Tames came up for his first examination. Mr. Hastings appeared for the bankrupt.

The Official Assignee (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) read his report, which stated that Mr. Tames was junior partner in the firm of Russell & Co., adjudicated bankrupt with Mr. Forbes on July 23, 1891, on the petition of a creditor. All the partners were subjects of the United States. Mr. Tames arrived in Hongkong from America in 1879 to be a clerk in Russell's office, and was admitted as partner in 1889. No agreement of deed of partnership was executed, but Mr. Forbes, the senior partner, wrote a letter informing him that he would have a certain salary and allowances and a share in the profits at the rate of two sixtieths. Thereupon Mr. Tames assumed responsibility as a partner, though his admission into the firm had not received the sanction of John Murray Forbes, head of the firm in New York. His bankruptcy was solely occasioned by the bankruptcy of Russell & Co. and not by private affairs. As junior partner he had no control of the business and no voice in the management beyond the Hongkong shipping business. Mr. Tames filed accounts of his private expenditure, which did not show that he had lived beyond his means. He had received no share of profit since 1885. On June 9, 1891, the firm entered into a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, and a trustee was appointed in New York, and all the present partners were assigned to him. The Official Assignee had analysed the accounts of the firm as shown by the balance sheet published in Shanghai in September last, showing a deficit of about \$60,000, of which Mr. Tames was responsible for only \$5,000. It was probable that other claims would be made since that time. The only claim against Mr. Tames privately was for the lease of the house occupied by him at \$150 a month, which now could only be let for \$75, involving a loss on the whole term of \$600. The bankrupt had handed over all his personal effects etc. There appeared to have been no need for the bankruptcy court on account of actions which might be brought against him as partner in Russell & Co. The creditors' assignee was in possession of all papers necessary for the winding up of the bankruptcy affairs, and the Official Assignee saw no reason why he should not be allowed to pass his last examination and apply for his discharge.

Hastings' first examination in bankruptcy was allowed to pass his first examination.

Mr. Shewan, representing the creditors of the firm, had no objection.

Subject to proof of notice having been given, his Lordship consented, and made an order to come up for final examination on Monday, 21st December.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE TANG A LOK WILL CASE.

Judgment was given by the Chief Justice and the Acting Puisne Judge this afternoon rejecting the motion made by Mr. Robinson on behalf of the defendant Tang Tung Shan to set aside the adverse judgment of the Acting Puisne Judge and to admit fresh evidence on a preliminary issue in the will case as to whether Kan Chong (father of the plaintiff Tang Yung Man) was or was not a legitimate son of the testator Tang A Lok.

The preliminary issues are now decided, plaintiff has established his right to proceed, and the hearing of the case will now be able to commence.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government; Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. A. Cooper (Acting Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart (Lockhart (Registrar-General)); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Comr. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Harbour Master); Messrs. J. J. Keewick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie and Ho Kai.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1892.

On this Bill being re-committed, at the request of Mr. Whitehead, and after considerable technical discussion.

Mr. Whitehead said:—"As regards the expenditure under the head of 'Governor and Legislature,' it is a very thankless and ungrateful task which falls upon me—I have to move that the Governor's salary be reduced to \$28,800, or the same as it was previous to this year. My reasons for doing so, your Excellency are these. Looking carefully into the estimates for next year I find that all salaries are at the cost of the Government, namely \$1,744,000, will be reduced to \$1,744,000, and that it will be realized, but I see that the revenue estimated to be derived from opium next year exceeds by \$131,600 that obtained during the year 1891. There is also another very large increase of revenue under the head of licences, and the amount of revenue from the sale of land is estimated at double the amount of that obtained this year. I hope, Sir, I am greatly mistaken in supposing this revenue will not be obtained, but I think in the nature of the nature of the revenue derived from opium it would be well that a note of warning should be sounded that we may not be able in the near future to bear the large amount of expenditure which we have now to face. This is but a small island, and I submit it does not require a first-class Governor, or at all events a Governor with the pay of a first class official to entitle him to receive the pension which a Governor in charge of a first class colony is entitled to receive. Thereafter which the salary in the future should be reduced to \$28,800, and I should say in an argument in favour of the reduction of the salary. It was stated in this Chamber in April last, by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as follows:—

"The next minute recommended an amendment of the estimate with respect to the Governor's salary, which had not been inserted in the estimates in the manner proposed by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State had in his despatch of the 18th June stated that he had decided to reduce the salary should be voted at \$32,000 inclusive of entertainment allowance, and that when on half pay the Governor should receive \$12,500, the remaining \$19,500 to be drawn by the Officer Administering the Government, and when on vacation pay he should receive \$15,000. In the estimates the salary had been put down at so much and the allowances at so much. What the Secretary of State intended was that the whole amount should be placed as one sum, although part of the sum was to be used, as it were, in the shape of allowance. The reason why the Secretary of State desired the amount to be stated under one head was explained in a letter to Sir William de Vaux in which he said that it was important that the whole amount should be voted as salary in order to secure his position as officer in charge of a first class Government under the Governor's Pension Act. Unless the Governor received a certain salary he was not considered to administer a first class Government, and if he did not receive a certain salary the Government for a certain time he could not get a pension as a Governor of the first class, and therefore this recognition of the estimates was required. It made no difference as far as this colony was concerned, as the same amount would be spent, and as they were aware the pensions of Governors were not paid by the colonies but by the Imperial Government."

I submit it does make a difference. It makes a difference of \$3,200, and I think for a small place such as Hongkong that is not unimportant."

extravagant, absurdly extravagant, to pay this large salary to the Governor, more especially as the Governors during the last nine or ten years have very seldom been with us. It may be a very great privilege and a very high honour to have a first class Governor, but I do not think we can afford it, more especially, as I say, in the Governor is very seldom in our midst. Therefore, in view of the uncertain nature of our future revenue, more that this vote be reduced. The motion was not seconded, and so fell through.

Mr. Whitehead then said:—"Your Excellency, I rise to move the reduction of the Colonial Secretary's salary. Formerly it was \$7,200 and then, in addition to the Colonial Secretary's work, the duty of the Auditor-General fell upon the office. Sir William Marsh discharged the duties of both Auditor-General and Colonial Secretary at the salary of \$7,200. The duties of Auditor-General were taken away from the Colonial Secretary and the salary of the Colonial Secretary, instead of remaining at \$7,200, has been increased to \$9,720, and the cost of the department has gone on steadily increasing from \$27,000 in 1880 to \$35,000 this year. I cannot but regard this increase as excessive. Therefore I beg to move this amendment."

No second.

Mr. Whitehead then briefly moved the reduction of the Audit vote by \$10,000. Dr. Ho Kai seconded the motion, and on the division everybody else present voted against it. Lost.

Mr. Whitehead—I rise to move a reduction of 10 per cent. in the amount voted for the Treasurer's department. The Treasurer's duties formerly were performed by the Postmaster-General on an allowance of \$200 per annum, and afterwards by one of the Police Magistrates on an allowance of \$450 per annum. Now a new office is created and the sum required for this department has steadily risen from \$15,000 in 1880 to \$27,376 for the ensuing year. I therefore move the reduction I have stated.

No second.

Mr. Whitehead moved a reduction of \$2,400 in the Post Office vote. He thought these departments were steadily increasing simply to provide berths for cadets.

The Registrar-General—What have cadets to do with the \$2,400?

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Whitehead—I also move a reduction in the department of the Registrar-General. Formerly the Registrar General drew a salary of \$3,840 and had no assistant. Now the salary has been increased to \$6,804, with an assistant at a salary of \$2,440, and the cost of the department has risen from \$19,000 in 1880 to \$35,940 in 1892. The general opinion is that this department is very much overmanned. I therefore move a reduction of 10 per cent. in the vote.

No second.

Mr. Whitehead moved a reduction of \$3,000 in the Harbour Master's department, on the ground that at present one man, Capt. Hastings, most efficiently performs the duties of Harbour Master, Assistant Master, and Superintendent of Water Police; and there was no need to pay more.

No second.

Similarly Mr. Whitehead noticed that one Magistrate was doing the work very well, and further expense seemed unnecessary. He moved a reduction of \$5,180 under this head.

No second.

Mr. Whitehead moved and Dr. Ho Kai seconded the reduction of the military vote by \$25,000. On a division Mr. Keewick and the officials crushed the amendment.

In moving the omission of the \$10,000 put down towards 2nd extension Mr. Whitehead said:—"I cordially agree with the remarks made by my hon. friend opposite, Mr. Keewick, and share his opinion that there is really no necessity whatever for a new goal. Every taxpayer in the colony, I think, is opposed to it. If good reasons could be shown I have not the least doubt that the members would be prepared to alter their position, but we have before us the fact that the number of prisoners in goal to-day is less than it has been in recent years, and there is no reason to anticipate that any addition to the number of prisoners will shortly occur. I think it would be nothing less than wasteful extravagance, in the present position of the Colony, to enter on the building of a new goal."

The Hon. Mr. Chater put forward a scheme some little time ago for the expansion of the present prison, which I firmly believe can be carried out, and carried out at the cost of not more than \$100,000. Under the circumstances I move that this vote be omitted. The Government can at any time, after plans and estimates have been prepared, summon the Council and through its very numerous official vote get the money then.

Dr. Ho Kai, in seconding, said that the "military" system, which was made the excuse for this very large outlay, would have no effect on any Chinaman. Corporal punishment should be made severer.

Mr. Keewick, while acknowledging the difficulty which the Government would have in allowing further delay, in face of the instructions of the Secretary of State, regretted that there was no means of postponing until the authorities at home could be shown how unnecessary the vote was. He suggested a new commission of inquiry.

His Excellency pointed out that the item was called "goal extension," and practically everybody admitted that in some form or other an extension was needed. It had been a pressing necessity for some time, and was only allowed to wait until it could be seen whether any system of punishment could be made as effective without adopting the "separate" system. Dr. Ho Kai's opinion was directly opposed to the actual experience of the Goal Superintendent, who found that in every case of imprisonment in default of paying, as soon as separate confinement was substituted for associated imprisonment, the full value of the money penalty was forthcoming. Without the separate confinement, prisoners would much rather stay in goal than pay any penalty. Moreover, the moral effect of contamination through putting several prisoners in one cell was a very strong argument.

On a division the Official vote was fixed at and the motion lost.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Council resumed discussion of this Bill in Committee.

Mr. Whitehead proposed the formation of a Light House Board of two official members and two members appointed by the Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Ryrie seconded.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which it appeared that no fault was to be found with the existing administration, but that objection was taken to the imposition of such large dues on ships as to contribute to general revenues of the colony, in excess of what was required for maintenance of lighthouses. Captain Hastings pointed out that this was equal in all other places, except in one or two cases where there were no light dues.

The motion was lost.

The Acting Attorney-General said there were one or two further amendments to be made which would render it necessary to recommit the Bill. Sec. 7, subsec. 7 provided that every steam launch plying for hire must carry a certificated master and engineer. The Harbour Master had suggested that this should be extended and made to apply to every motor launch. It was

extremely necessary that there should be on every steam launch some person who knew the rule of the road. He could speak from his own experience that in many instances in the Harbour that was not the case. It was very necessary that there should be some person on board who knew the rule of the road and was not under the misapprehension that after shouting out to other boats the steam launch was at liberty to hold on her way. There was only one other important amendment and that was in section 20, where he proposed the insertion of the word "foreign," which had been omitted. And while on this point he might remove a misapprehension which appeared to exist with regard to what was known as the Whitehead case. There were three classes of legislation under this heading: First, the Imperial Acts, which applied to discipline on board British ships; secondly, the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of 1870, which applied those Acts to Colonial registered ships; and thirdly, the present section, which referred solely to the discipline on foreign ships in the waters of the Colony. By some mistake the word foreign had been omitted. The Government could not of course alter the Imperial Acts and he might point out that in Whitehead's case the man was imprisoned under the Imperial Acts. The remaining amendments were merely verbal alterations in some of the clauses.

RETIRED.

His Excellency—Before we adjourn I should like to suggest to the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the very important resolution of which he has given notice for our next meeting (for rigorous reforms in the Civil Service) that he should postpone it. It is so far-reaching and of such great importance that on the eve of a new Governor arriving I think it would be undesirable to deal with the resolution. I think it would therefore be better to postpone it for a short time. The best reason I can give is that as I am only in a temporary position, and in a few hours, so to speak, I shall have to give way to others, I do not see how I could allow the resolution to pass, and it is therefore for the hon. member to consider whether he would like to place me in such a position. I will not press the hon. member to give me a reply now, as perhaps he would like to think over the matter.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned to Monday next.

THE MARINE OFFICERS' DANCE.

Last night the first dance of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held in the City Hall, and proved a great success. The preparations were made by the members of the Association, with the assistance of a few longshore friends, and the highest praise is due to the organizers of the ball. The decoration of the room was entrusted to a committee who carried out the work with a combination of nautical and artistic genius which is quite an acquisition to Hongkong. The "other things" were also excellently provided. This Marine Officers' dance is to be an annual institution in Hongkong, and if the first is a fair example of what the following ones will be, it may safely be said that a valuable addition has been made to Hongkong's attractions.

Dancing commenced at half past nine, when Capt. Hastings, R.N. hon. assoc. (in the absence of Capt. S. Ashton, the President) opened the ball with Mrs. Tulloch. The Imperial band, one of the finest in

and there is also the Peking Field Force. Are not they to be sent on to protect Peking and Tientsin? It has been objected that it is most improbable that an enterprise such as this rebellion should be undertaken at this time of year; but it is not possible that the rebels have designedly waited until the ice would prevent reinforcements being brought to the northern ports by sea?

We heartily echo our Newchwang correspondents' prayer that the rebels will go westward and not to that utterly unprotected port. It is characteristic of the foreign Ministers at Peking that they have not even vouchsafed to answer the recent request of the foreign residents at Newchwang for a gunboat this winter. It is well known that large quantities of modern arms and ammunition have been smuggled into the northern ports during the last year or so, and we now wait with interest to see whether the wave of rebellion will reach the walls of Peking itself, or whether the force that Li has sent will be sufficient to calm it. But we may well feel anxious for our friends in Peking and Newchwang.

Meanwhile, it would be well for foreigners everywhere to be on the alert. Even if the success that the rebel Chinese in Manchuria—who are much like the Hunanese in character—have achieved is only temporary, and if they have no understanding with the discontented people in the south, the news of the success will encourage all the enemies of order, and will possibly make the Chinese officials less strenuous in carrying out the orders to put down disturbance received by them from Peking. If the rebels have a capable leader, things may go very badly for the present government; for it is for a capable leader that the disaffected throughout the Empire are waiting.

The Shanghai Mercury of November 30th gives the following account:—

In Friday evening's issue we gave, with reservation, publicity to certain rumours in circulation in Shanghai concerning an outbreak of rebellion in Mongolia, and stated that very little credence was placed in the reports in official quarters here. Since then the reports have received startling confirmation, and if the movement, whatever it is, is to be by far the most serious difficulty which the feeble Peking Government has been called upon to confront for many years past. That there is some disturbance about North there can be no longer any possibility of doubt; but that the reports which have reached us so far as to fix the exact location of the disturbance, and the nature of the movement, are accurate, and without exaggeration, is still a matter open to question. There is also great uncertainty as to the exact location of the alleged outbreak, but the opinion is that it has taken place in the district of the Shingling province immediately to the northwest of Newchwang. The most direct information we have is an official telegram received here on Saturday evening from Tientsin, stating that a rebellion had broken out about 200 miles in a north-easterly direction from Peking, upon which place the rebels were marching; that 6,000 Imperial troops had been despatched against them, and that if these were defeated the capital and Tientsin would speedily be in a position of great jeopardy. Subsequent news stated that the rebels had a force of 4,000 Imperial troops, killing 700 of them, but it is very doubtful whether an engagement has actually taken place. Another statement to the effect that the rebels have massacred 400 native Christians in Kin-chow, a town at the head of the Liaoning Gulf, about 40 miles north-west of Newchwang, unhappily, is received with more credence. Considerable anxiety is naturally felt for the safety of the foreigners at Newchwang, who are practically cut off from all means of escape during the winter months; and the steamer *Peking*, which arrived here today from that port, brings word that there is very general apprehension among the residents there, at the rumours that are constantly coming in from the surrounding country. It is reported that the British Consul there has been urged by the residents to ask that a gunboat should be sent up, but it is not known whether he has done so or not. The story current among the natives at the port is that the rebels are coming into Newchwang to obtain arms and food supplies; that they do not intend to molest the foreigners, but that they will either kill or seize the Taotai and other officials. If, on the other hand, the movement has originated where stated, and if it be true that the rebels are marching on Peking, then there need be no apprehension for Newchwang, for the rebels are already well to the westward of it, and still going in a westerly direction. The story altogether bears many features of improbability. In the first place, the district where the outbreak is said to have occurred is sparsely populated by nomadic people, and it is difficult to see how an army of 40,000 strong could be assembled suddenly and without notice. Another argument has been advanced to show the impossibility of the field being taken by a rebel army at this time of year, and that is the difficulty of supplying the rebels with food; but it must be remembered that the Government possesses a good many rice depots in this region, and these, it is to be presumed, will be the first places the rebels will capture.

The story about Li Hung-chang despatching 6,000 troops against the rebels is supposed to be the flower of what is supposed to be the flower of the Chinese army at his call, and if the movement were really of such vast dimensions as reported, the Viceroy of Chihli would never think of opposing a poor 6,000 to the full tide of the rebellion, that is if he were really anxious to check it, and had that number of soldiers. Altogether there are many inconsistencies in the various reports, confirmed as they are more or less by official despatches from Tientsin and although it seems certain that extensive rioting is going on in Manchuria, it is not at all certain that it will not turn out to be somewhat of the same character as that which took place recently in Fokien province.

Since writing the above we have heard another version of the story, which, however, we are afraid, somewhat minimises matters. It is that the whole trouble was caused by a horde of banditti, who seized a small station about 200 miles from Newchwang, and the local officials sent down to Newchwang for military assistance. One thing, however, seems to be certain, that Li Hung-chang has been concentrating troops and that he has rebuffed 6,000 of them against the banditti, rioters, rebels or whatever else they are; and Li is too sagacious an official to take such a step unless it were absolutely called for.

SERIOUS FLOODING AT RAUB.

THE MINE DROWNED OUT.
The Dam Burst.

The following telegram addressed to Mr. Bibby, dated Raub 24th November, was received in Singapore the same evening:—
"Great damage caused by flood. Dam is carried away. Raub Hole is full of water. Pumps lost. Whole swamp flooded. Rainfall 51 inches."

The Directors at once telegraphed to the mine asking for further particulars; and received the following telegram, dated Raub 9.15 a.m., 25th November:—
"By 8 a.m. and current quite unable to carry off water quickly enough; it ran over dam and then burst through, washing away the centre

and pouring into the Raub Hole by all shafts like a river, completely filling with water. Water was one foot deep at boiler. Temporary arrangements made for repairing dam."
"The damage is a large quantity of debris carried away into the Raub Hole. The underlay tramway is damaged."

"The surface is very badly cracked. Of the slopes above level six have subsided [therefore] we expect the levels are full of debris. Will try to recover pumps. Have borrowed Edolie's pump. There is every prospect of the rain continuing for some days."

Referring to the above telegrams the Singapore Press says:—
What happened was briefly this. The abnormal rainfall completely filled the dam, and the usual channels of escape for surplus water being insufficient to carry that off, the embankment was overtopped, gave in the centre, and a big rush of debris-laden water came down in the direction of the Raub working and ending into Shafts Nos. 7 and 6, of course in a short time the workings were quite full, much of the debris also being carried down underground.

The position of the mine (the Raub Hole) is at the foot of the range of hills which collect and send down a large quantity of water after even a moderate amount of rain. The whole district then becomes more or less flooded—at best it is a swamp in fact. Part of this water will drain off in a few days, but slowly, owing to the flatness of the surface of the country. The boilers in the engine house, for instance, on slightly rising ground a few feet over the general level when the telegram left had a foot of water in the fire box, the adjacent Raub Hole itself being filled and submerged 2 or 3 feet and was therefore, invisible. The staff at the mine are at present face to face with a mine so full of water that the steam pumps in the shaft are unavailable for work, being 50 feet below the surface, and therefore 'drowned'.

The immediate business is to get rid of this extra water. The mine pumps now under water will throw 25,000 gallons an hour, four times as much as the ordinary needs of the mine. To bring down the water level to the point where this pump can again be got to work two other Raub Syndicate pumps, each of 3,000 gallons capacity, and one of the M. P. Co.'s, say 6,000 gallons capacity, have been put on to cope with this water. These driven at their highest power may be taken as equivalent to 14,000 gallons per hour. It is hoped the extra pumping power will clear the shaft sufficiently to enable them to be worked in two or three weeks. Then, as soon as the main pumps in the shaft begin to suck, the task of freeing the shaft will be quickly accomplished. With the flood water a considerable amount of debris has been carried into the shaft, which will give trouble to clear away but the work is simply one of time and expense. The annoying part of the occurrence is that so soon after one flood has been cleared another should come, and further delay work, because, though the western lode is untouched, being some 70 feet above the level of the Hole, the latter workings, furnishing rather less than half the output, yield considerably more gold obtained. Natural drainage will not take down the water more than five feet below the surface in the Raub Hole, so that the smaller pumps alone have to be depended on at first.

DELI AND ACHEEN NEWS.

The Deli Courant of the 18th instant states:—
At a meeting of the Silitda Tobacco Company, which was held recently, it was decided to put it into liquidation, and the directors were accordingly desired to arrange matters.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Sumatra Tobacco Company, it was also decided, by a majority of 78, to put its affairs into liquidation, and the general manager and directors were asked to wind up the business, for which service a sum of 2,000 l. was voted. According to the *New Rotterdam Courant*, all the funds of the Petersburg Tobacco Company have been seized, and there will be a meeting of shareholders shortly to decide as to its liquidation.

From an official report, lately issued, we find that a number of applications for javanese coolies, for British North Borneo, have been refused by the Netherlands India Government, although backed up by the Governor. The reason given is the large percentage of deaths in the territory of the Company. Quite recently the British Governor repeated the application, and requested the Netherlands India Government to alter its decision, but the latter has refused for the present.

Off the Assahan coast, a tongkah has been attacked, four persons killed, and \$100 robbed from it.

The Opium Farm in Deli, exclusive of Bengkalis, has been re-let to the old farmers for one year, at a rental of 145,000 f. a month. According to a Bataavia correspondent of the *Levenspiegel*, some changes are in progress as regards Achene. The Governor, Colonel Pompe, has received an autograph letter from the Governor-General which, says the correspondent, "he won't put up to the looking-glass." This report corresponds with another communication in the *Yava Bode*, which states that a different policy is about to be adopted, which will ensure the troops getting more frequently at close quarters with the enemy. It is a pity, says the writer, that the Governor seems to act on the childish *Levenspiegel* place Eurasians in positions of high authority, and quotes the name of Karol van der Heyden, for whom the Achenees have a wholesome dread.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A notorious leader, Wang Teh-pot, of the Koloa Hui, has been captured in Anhui and sent to the Governor's yamen, under a strong escort. He is a Hupeh man.

A member of the Koloa was spreading rumours in Shashi, causing much disquiet to the inhabitants; but he was captured and promptly executed. This severe measure immediately restored quiet in the community. There are no more exciting rumours now.

Two quarrels between the military students at Wuchang during the examination would have resulted in party fights but for the timely interference of the authorities. One quarrel was about horses and the other about picking up each other's arrows while target practicing.

FORMOSA.

Outside the city of Hanyang a village called Kiatan was completely destroyed in one night by fire. Of the 200 and more houses only two remain. One life was lost; while the loss of cattle and provisions is very great. The people are homeless and camping out in fields and on hillsides, which in this severe weather is something terrible to think of.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Keelung, 24th November, 1891.
The new Governor, Shao Yu Lien, arrived here on the 22nd instant, early in the morning per steamer *Chien*. He had telegraphed that he did not wish any reception here, and he was

accordingly only met by the local officials and mandarins. The usual salutes were fired from forts, gun-boats, and from the different camps. His Excellency went on shore, and took an express train with two locomotives at 8 a.m. for his residence at Tai-pai-foo. He will take over the seals of office and begin his duty as Governor tomorrow. The late Acting-Governor will go to Shanghai per *Cass*.

The French *avis* *L'Inconstant*, Com. de Jonquieres, arrived here on the 20th, and left again on the 22nd. She brought down and erected here, in the French Cemetery, a very tasteful granite monument in memory of the sailors and soldiers buried here during the French war. On the granite is the following inscription:—

Formosa 1885.
A la Memoire des Marins et Soldats
Francais
de la Kolong.

The Commodore made a suitable exhortation and thanked the gentlemen present, especially the Commissioner of Customs, Dr. Huih, for their assistance; the majority of the officers and crew of the *L'Inconstant* were present and a salute was fired when all was finished.

The gold-washing goes on as before and gold is sent away by every steamer leaving for Hongkong.

A disturbance, caused by the savages, in the campong districts, near Takohani, has now been put down by the energetic measures taken by the second Governor, Liu Bang Ben, who is a native of Formosa, and who owns a very great part of North Formosa. Coast export still at a standstill.—*Mercury*.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Chefoo, November 28th, 1891.

Our last steamer from Newchwang is the German steamer *Augustus*; the latest vessels from Newchwang had to come away without their papers, but these, no doubt, will drop in time. A number of people wishing to leave Newchwang during the winter season have been "sold," they could not communicate with the steamer and had simply to remain behind. A number of native craft were in distress, and signalled for assistance to the steamers, which, however, could render no help; it was a question of every one looking out for himself. One foreign sailing vessel is reported to be endangered, the ice having partly broken the wooden planks away, and more or less laid the timbers open. The ordinary iron buoys had been removed and were replaced by wooden spar buoys on the bar, and usually the case during the winter. The Newchwang light-ship had coasted her yards, and was ready to sail for the Yangtze, where she is to replace the *Tungshu* light-ship, which is to undergo her usual overhaul.

When the last steamer from Newchwang arrived here, there were still three Shanghai steamers aground on the bar, outward bound; it seems they had got a little too far to the eastward, owing to the spar-buoys being somewhat obscured. On the 22nd inst. no less than 13 vessels were "making tracks" outwards; some of them with outward-bound cargo on board, which is a great pity, because there are still lots of outward cargo awaiting shipment. The possibility of another spell of milder weather is by no means excluded, but even under the most favourable circumstances there would probably be no lighters available to ship or discharge cargo.

This is the proper time for mounted bands of robbers to be playing 'old Harry' in various parts of the numbers mentioned are always abundant. The numbers of Imperial troops supposed to be in the field, or accounted for in the *Peking Gazette*. The wild rumours about the rebellions in Manchuria are about equal to another Newchwang cock-and-bull story, brought by a late steamer, of 200 sudden fire, enough to make the ghost of the late lamented Ehrenbreit feel chilly in his grave.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NANKING, November 26th.

The long-expected day fixed for the capture of this city by the rebellious Ko-Lao-Hwei faction, has come and gone, without a ruffle on the calm surface of the sea of passing history, to indicate that the storm may soon burst upon us with all its fury. Doubtless the "wild" words of the officials in the Yangtze Valley, in dealing with the Ko-Lao-Hwei, has had the effect of "caving" them into temporary silence. Or it may be the blunders of some, who were connected with the plots, and plans, have "burst the ball." Any way, they seem not to "materialise" on any of the dates fixed for action, and so we begin to lose faith in the whole movement. However, we are reminded that "it is the unexpected that always happens," in spite of the reassuring aspect of things, at present.

The military examinations are nearly over. As the candidates are examined in batches, they are gradually leaving the city, and are not likely to remain in great numbers after passing their test. During the past few days several ladies have returned to the city and the remainder are expected soon. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with the usual joyous and devout demonstrations of feeling and no more patriotic citizens of the "land of the free and the home of the brave," can be found than in the missionary community of Nanking. The guns of the mission premises, and at others they seem to have taken permanent quarters in some neighboring house.—*Mercury*.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM SHANGHAI "MERCURY" CORRESPONDENT.)
Chungking, 16th November, 1891.

There is nothing new or strange here to interest the outside world. The weather—yes, I may say something about the weather—upon the whole, the past summer has been typical of Chungking summers, not excessively hot and the nights are always cool enough to sleep comfortably. But lately we have had such weather as I believe is seldom experienced elsewhere, else than off the coast of Newfoundland. For over a month we have been having continuous cloudy, dull, and thoroughly depressing weather. Slight rains have fallen almost daily, and there is still no appearance of a clearing up.

The new Taotai, who has been expected here for several months, arrived yesterday. Concerning the Taotais of Chungking, allow me to correct your article in the first of September's *Lambs*, which is not altogether in accordance with the facts of the case. These are as follows: The Taotai that the Viceroy charged with incompetency was E. Taotai, who is a Manchou, and was appointed to this place just after the late riots; he held the office up to last fall. His character is that of an easy-going official, very fond of his own and other people's women, and not at all energetic in carrying out his official duties. Under him the receipt of the *Lambs* continued to decline, which did not please the Viceroy, who got him removed. This took place last fall, a few days subsequent to the arrival of

the Foreign Customs staff. The present incumbent was sent here to relieve him. His name is Chang Wha-kuei or Ngai-ching. The former is his official name, the latter is his given name or *hao*. He is the nephew of that great man, whom some today call the "Bismarck of China," Li Hui-chang, and is the son of a former Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and he may be summed up in a very few words: Anti-foreign, avaricious, arbitrary, self-willed, inexperienced, and an old-headed as any other Chinaman. It was this blood relation of the pernicious Li who petitioned the Viceroy of Szechuen to the effect that the riots in Ta-Chu-hsien were simply a brawl, in which both parties were equally to blame; therefore the Christians were not entitled to any compensation. It was he also who very nearly caused a riot here through trying to make new regulations whereby he could increase the *Lambs*, in which scheme he entirely failed. If any official ever succeeded in making himself thoroughly detested by all classes, surely he is the man. No one has a single good word to say for him. He is said to have sold all the Wei-yuen's ships under his control to the highest bidder and thereby pocketed a very considerable sum of money. The official who arrived here yesterday is Lee-shu-cheng, the ex-Minister to Japan. He is not yet going to take over the seals of office, but is going to his home, which is in the north-eastern part of the province of Kwei-chow, distant from here about ten days' journey. After visiting his home it is said that he will return to Chienow to see the Viceroy, and if he does we may not expect him here much before the China New Year, as the journey will occupy forty days.

As far as I can learn there has been no progress made in the way of settling the Ta-chu-hsien difficulty; the officials are exhausting all of their resources in trying to get the better of the missionaries. They want to draw up a written agreement setting forth how they will settle the matter; their sole object is to have a document to send to Peking for no other purpose than to delay and humbug the priests. They have repeatedly declared that they were anxious to settle the case and have been hurried by the Viceroy to come to a settlement. The returned gentlemen seem to be men of but few words and averse to long discussions. All the satisfaction the officials get to their numerous proposals is: "If you have been ordered to settle the affair, go on and do it. Punish the rioters and make it safe for the Christians to return to their homes and then we will discuss money matters." There does not seem to be the slightest intention of punishing anyone. The Chinese officials have lied and made many promises to foreigners that they have never kept, that now they will not be able to promise almost anything, and trust to their ability to worry them out with delays and incessant prevarications.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13th.
The wheat stocks in Russia are dangerously depleted, and it is probable that the country will have to import wheat next spring. The famine is daily growing more acute.

BRISBANE, November 13th.
The report has reached here that the insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul have routed the Government troops, and are now advancing Northwards.

MOSCOW, November 13th.
A plot has been discovered here to revive the ancient Representative Assembly. Sixty arrests have been made including nobles, *liberals*, and bourgeois.

BERLIN, November 13th.
Herr Meiss, the Berlin banker, has confessed to embezzling £400,000 of his client's funds, including money collected for the memorial to the late Empress Augusta.

LONDON, November 13th.
The deaths are announced of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield and Professor Moseley.
[The Hon. Lewis Wingfield was the brother of the present Viscount Powerscourt and was 49 years of age. He was a great authority on Art, and as an artist, took a leading place. One of his latest undertakings was the designing of the dresses for the "Maids of Honour" in 1889. The deceased was also a capital actor. In the first half of the present year, Mr. Wingfield took a voyage to Australia for his health, but the good results which he expected from the trip did not follow.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13th.
The Treasury purchased to-day 674,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 94.70 to 94.95.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13th.
In competent quarters here the coming of the Afghan Mission to Russia is being awaited with interest. It is believed that the story originated in unauthorized statements by Afghan traders.

VIENNA, November 13th.
Count Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Hungarian delegation, said that he had received positive assurances from all quarters that no aggression was meditated by the Powers. He agreed with the opinion expressed by the Marquis Rudini and Lord Salisbury that there was no present ground to fear that peace would be disturbed through the increasing armaments of the Powers, and the increased facilities that the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier was still being continued.

LONDON, November 13th.
Sir M. Hicks Beach, in a speech at Bristol yesterday, hinted that Parliament was likely to give its full term and would dissolve in 1893. It is understood that Irish Local Government measures will be the chief work of the next session.

Mr. Lambert, Gladstone's Liberal, has been elected member for South Molton, Devon, by a majority of twelve hundred, defeating M. Butler, Unionist candidate.

PARIS, November 13th.
A great strike has taken place amongst the miners in the north of France, and over forty thousand men have gone out.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13th.
A Russian diplomat, who has been interviewed here on the subject of Russian movements in Central Asia, said he believed that no negotiations had yet taken place between Russia and Great Britain for the settlement of the Pamir question, but in any case a serious difficulty was impossible. He declared that a military campaign against India was impossible, as the obstacles were insuperable.

In consequence of the state of her health, Mrs. Besant's medical advisers have forbidden her visit to India.

MADRID, November 16th.
The Government has decided, in the interests of economy, to disband a portion of the regular army of Spain.

WASHINGTON, November 16th.
The Treasury purchased to-day 400,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 94.50 to 94.70 cents.

LONDON, November 17th.
It is announced that the illness from which Prince George of Wales is suffering is typhoid fever.

The Princess of Wales is hastening home from Russia to attend her son, the Tsar, who is ill. Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, addressing the House of Commons yesterday, said that the Government was considering the question of providing old age pensions for workmen, but

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public opinion was not ripe for a compulsory measure.

Mrs. Grimwood's book entitled "Three years in Manipur" has been published. The authoress pronounces no opinion on the cause of the disaster in Manipur and refrains from making any charges or insinuations against anybody concerned, either living or dead. She portrays the character of the Jubraj very favourably.

The Standard states that Lord Salisbury has intimated to Rustom Pasha the Turkish ambassador in London, that, though he is unable to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt, he is not opposed to opening up negotiations with Turkey for the conclusion of a convention regulating affairs in Egypt. Despite a temporary improvement owing to a favourable bi-monthly settlement in Paris, the European Bourses are very uneasy in consequence of the shaky condition of the finances of many of the chief states.

A bulletin issued last night states that Prince George of Wales is progressing favourably.

The statement published yesterday by the Standard, that Lord Salisbury had intimated his willingness to open up negotiations with the Porte regarding Egypt is incorrect. It is stated on authority that the Premier has made no such intimation.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

France possesses 1,100 mineral springs, of which over one thousand are made use of in France.

Melbourne has just completed her splendid system of cable roads, about eighty-five miles in extent.

Mrs. Annie Marie Mazzini, of Milan, has been announced as a candidate for Parliament by her party.

Natives of South Africa are building a telegraph line across Mashonaland at the rate of three miles a day.

Great Britain still pushes her claims to the ownership of the valuable mines in the eastern portion of Venezuela.

The Duke of Fife is rapidly selling his estates in Scotland. There are weekly sales of large tracts of his lands.

A lad of sixteen, deerskilling in Calthness the other day, performed the extraordinary feat of killing two stags with one shot.

Osca Wilde is decorating a room in Mrs. Langtry's magnificent new house, in which hand-painted fans are the dominant feature.

Ordinary post has been for some time experimentally used by the Vadsena-Oderhops Railway in Sweden as fuel for locomotives.

The directors of one of the principal railway companies in Great Britain are considering the proposal for the entire removal of the class system.

Jerusalem has again become a Jewish city, since 30,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants are Israelites. Jewish agricultural colonies are on the increase.

T. F. O'Connor was asked on a Friday week to write a short biography of Patullo, and he handed in his work of fifteen thousand words on the Saturday following.

No wonder that Persia is poor. The ruler of the land of "Old Omar" has an annual salary of \$500,000. As yet the people do not know enough not to pay it.

It is said that during the attempt to cut the canal through the Isthmus of Panama, 200,000 ounces of quinine were used annually in combating malarial fever.

A census taken in Liverpool the other Sunday at the various houses of worship showed that 63,000 persons attended church in a population of over half a million.

The Duchess of Marlborough has had an elevator placed in her country seat, Blenheim. Both she and Lady Ashburnham also have elevators in their London houses.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Liberal party of Hungary for the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, which occurs next year.

Only one horse ever sold in England for more than \$100,000, the price paid for St. Blaise in America, and that was the Derby winner, Ormonde, who brought \$101,300.

Browning's organized devotees in London have concluded that their work of elucidating his work is about done; and the Society has voted to dissolve after this month's session.

When Kicking Bear, of Buffalo Bill's Indians, went through St. Paul's Cathedral the other day he examined the murals on Wellington's funeral car and granted "Guns no good."

A Holland Journal, *De Klok*, publishes an advertisement of a gun-maker calling attention to a new kind of shotgun, very cheap, and "specially recommended to poachers."

Prince Ferdinand, it is announced, has formally renounced his intention to renounce the succession to the throne of Roumania. It is also stated that he will shortly marry an English Princess.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, having the matter in charge, has agreed to report in favor of suspending the dramatic censorship for three years. This action is in the nature of an experiment.

Tennyson's new volume of poems will be more varied than any of his predecessors. It will comprise the "Hellenic Legend, Oriental Tradition/Humorous Fables, Idyls and Stories of Brigid life in southern Europe."

The Government of India has determined to erect a monument at Manipur in memory of Mr. Quinton and his companions, who were massacred. A tablet will also be placed, with a like object, in the Cathedral at Calcutta.

Some one has discovered a book in Dublin with the words of the *Messiah* as sold at the first performance in that city in 1741. It shows that "He shall feed his flock" was taken right through by one voice, the contralto, who was Mrs. Cibber.

The royal family of Russia has been thoroughly educated and the education of Russian children is said to be conducted in four languages—the native, German, English and French—which they learn to speak fluently. The Czar speaks English remarkably well.

Birchoviy Vladimir of St. Petersburg predicts a golden year in Europe in consequence of the bad crops this year. According to its calculations the European countries will have to purchase grain and other products in America to the value of \$2,000,000,000.

Tanislav Zaleski, a noble Pole, has just died at Bordeaux. His birth certificate at Warsaw showing that he was born in 1770. He was a great smoker and an amateur in pipes. His memory was clear to the end of his last year, his one hundred and twelfth.

Forty-five years ago there were a half dozen men who made "books" on the Derby alone for \$250,000, and as late as 1856 a bookmaker bet \$500,000 to \$5,000 against each of three horses in one race. In 1843 the owner of the Derby favorite backed him to win \$750,000.

The first man killed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 has had his memory honored by a monument which has been erected near Worth. Singularly enough,

Today's
Advertisements.ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,
HONGKONG, No. 218 S.C.THE ADJOURNED CONVOCATION of the above Chapter called for THIS EVENING is POSTPONED until further notice.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1463]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE AND FIVUME.(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship"MARIA TERESA,"
Captain R. Deparis, will be despatched on above on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon. Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1474]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched on above on or about TUESDAY, the 29th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1405]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "JAFAN" hereby informed, that their goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 8th instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into Messrs. N. Mody and Company's Godown at Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1475]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong Club, Victoria Hotel, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICES... TEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—5 cents.
Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises at 3 o'clock p.m., on
MONDAY,
the 14th day of December, 1891.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD HOUSES being Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, Eight Street, Victoria, Hongkong, and situated on Subsection 1 and The Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 120 as the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th June, 1849, subject to the payment of the proportion of the yearly Crown Rent and the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

The houses will be sold in one Lot or in separate Lots at the option of the Vendor.
The Vendors are willing to let the purchase money remain with a reasonable margin on Mortgage of the premises sold with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
For sale plan, conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to
Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
Messrs. PALMER & TURNER,
Architects.Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1454]

To be Let.

TO LET.
NO. 18, HOLLYWOOD R. AD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1891. [1472]TO LET.
ROOMS in Pedder's Street on First Floor, Suitable for offices.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1891. [1415]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNOTSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Terms Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1406]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1891. [1710]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of OTTO ASVERUS late of Swatow in the Empire of China Merchant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honourable Sir James Russell, Knight, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate, to Helmerich Hopplius, the Administrator, or to the undersigned, to the 31st day of January, 1892, on or before which date all claims must be proved.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1891.WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the said Administrator,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong High Level Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1891, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the proposed Special Resolutions will be submitted.

1.—That in the first and seventh lines of the 6th Article of the Articles of Association the words "John D. Humphreys & Son" be substituted for the words "MacEwen, Frickel & Co."

2.—That in the fourth line of Article VI. of the Articles of Association the word "Ten" shall be substituted for the word "Fifty."

3.—That the words "and directions" in the first line of Article VIII. and the eighth line of Article XV. of the Articles of Association, and in the 6th line of Article XV. of the Articles of Association the words "and direct" be cancelled.

4.—That Article XII. of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the following:—
"12.—The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$1,200 clear of all out of pocket expenses, office and clerks' salaries."

5.—That Article XXI. of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

6.—That in the first line of Article XXVIII. of the Articles of Association after the word "it" there be inserted the word "or."

7.—That Article XXXI. of the Articles of Association be cancelled and there be substituted therefor the following:—
"31.—Five members personally present shall be a quorum for a General Meeting for the choice of a Chairman, the declaration of a dividend, the adjournment of the Meeting, the consideration of the Accounts, Balance Sheets, the Report of the General Managers, the appointment of Auditors, and no other business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless such quorum holds in the aggregate not less than 400 shares in the Capital of the Company."By Order,
MAC EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1891. [1470]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1422]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistracy, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own home when the purchase money was paid, and he has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A Reward of \$150 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.

Apply to
THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891. [1469]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHUENG."

The Engines of the Chop-chueng were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct Acting Surface Condensing type, cylinders 20" and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26". The crank shaft is 6" dia., at the Crank pin and 3" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" dia. and the F.P. 3 1/2" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2 1/2" dia. Air Pump 1 1/2" dia. by 13 stroke. Single Acting Circulating Pump 3" dia. by 13 stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13 stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.
The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10 ft. 2" by 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 3 ft. 6" dia. Dome, 4 ft. dia. by 6 ft. high. Tubes, 1 1/2" in number by 3 ft. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.For Further Particulars, Apply to
GORDON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1779]

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR VARIED STOCK OF
CHOCOLATES, SHORTBREAD, TOFFIES, &c.
SCOTCH HEATHER HONEY, \$1 per bottle.
OUR SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.
BRANDY, BEAUTELEAU'S ***
ALE BASS' Read Bros., Bull's Head.
STOUT GUINNESS' Read Bros., Bull's Head.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1891.

THE CRITERION DINING SALOON AND BUFFET,
21 & 23, POTTINGER STREET.

THE only establishment in Hongkong where meals are served at all hours for FIFTY CENTS EACH PERSON. PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, replete with every convenience.

Arrangements for SPECIAL DINNERS, PIC-NICS, and LAUNCH PARTIES, with attendance provided, on most reasonable terms.

The services of an eminent French Chef have been secured, and the cuisine is unrivalled.

Proprietor and Manager—Mr. EDMUND FUCHS, late Lessee and Manager of "THE TEMPLE BAR," Bombay.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [1400]

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.SHOOTING STOCKS FOR SPORTSMEN.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.
PORPOISE HIDE BOOTS.
CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER and CHEESE.CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1168]

Hongkong, 17th October, 1891.

W. POWELL & CO.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS,
EX S.S. "BOMBAY" and "GLENGYLE"
ALL THE NEWEST SPECIALITIES IN
FANCY TABLE GLASS.
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.
VASES and ORNAMENTAL CHINA.W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1891. [6]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, 1891.

"BLACK AND WHITE."

A collection of Capital Christmas Stories, beautifully illustrated, with large coloured Plate.
50 Cents.

"PEARS' CHRISTMAS NUMBER."

A wonderful 50 cents worth, 3 large coloured Presentation Plates superbly printed in the highest style of Chromo-Lithography, and Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," illustrated by L. ROSS.

N.B.—The Coloured Plates have arrived in Excellent Order, and Purchasers may rely on having Perfect Copies.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [17]

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS FROM \$30, SILK LINED.
A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.
EVENING DRESS TIES and GLOVES.
EVENING DRESS, HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.
EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Respectfully 27th November 1891 [136]

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower

MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS and PERFUME

L. LEBRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

FOLLET'S SYRUP

appresses the pains or insomnia caused by Neuralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.

It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach.

Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the Firm of L. Frolé, 19, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtained the highest recompense, gold medal, at the International Exhibition of Hygiene, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Intimations.

MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY,
(LARGEST COLLIERIES IN JAPAN).

THE Undersigned are always prepared to supply with MIKE COAL in bunkers of the Steamers coming in any place in the harbour at short notice. FRESH COAL always on hand and therefore quality guaranteed.

Contract for supplies for six months or longer can be arranged, and for prices and terms Apply to
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.
Tel. Add.—"Mitsui," Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1891. [1192]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
27.—Anderson, G. C., Capt.
28.—Do.
29.—Arnhold, Kurburg & Co.
30.—Bellios & Co.
31.—Bellios, E. R., Kingsclere.
32.—Bellios, E. R., The Eyrie.
33.—Butterfield and Swire.
34.—Do.
35.—Cantile, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
36.—Central Station.
37.—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowington.
38.—China Mail.
39.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
40.—Do.
41.—Carlows & Co.
42.—Cowie, Dr. Alex.
43.—"Daily Press."
44.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
45.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.
46.—Douglas Lapsack & Co.
47.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
48.—Foster, F. T. P.
49.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
50.—Government House.
51.—Government Civil Hospital.
52.—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
53.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
54.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
55.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
56.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
57.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
58.—Do. Bonham Strand.
59.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
60.—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
61.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
62.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
63.—Hughes, E. J.
64.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
65.—Imports and Exports Office.
66.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kowloon Gdn.
67.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
68.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
69.—Linstead & Davis.
70.—Mackintosh, E., Residence.
71.—Millar, Muri y Miljans.
72.—Mount Austin Hotel.
73.—Peak Hospital.
74.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.
75.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
76.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
77.—Ray, E. C.
78.—Sandford, A., Agent.
79.—Sallors' Home.
80.—Scott, H., Residence.
81.—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.
82.—Stevens, Geo. R., & Co.
83.—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.
84.—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
85.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
86.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
87.—The Victoria Hotel Co., Ltd.
88.—Watson, A. S. & Co., Ltd.
89.—Wickham, W. H.
90.—Woo, K.
91.—Yuen Fat Hong.
92.—The Exchange is open day and night.
W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1891. [860]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sole Agents, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [12]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [1463]

Guyot's Tar Solution

Cures Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, Whooping Cough, Catarrh of the bladder, etc. The best Hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of Epidemics, Fevers, Cholera. It destroys all bad germs in the impure water, even the most virulent.

Doctors in all countries have had to try Guyot's Tar, to appreciate the important service it renders. This preparation, I hope, soon to see universally popular.

Prof. BAZIN.
Head of the Medical School of Lyons.
I certify that the label on each bottle bears the initials L. FRELLE, 18, rue Jacob, PARIS.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Intimations.

BOARD AND LODGING.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN BOARDERS, at 79, Wyndham Street.

Apply to
Mrs. SWANSTON.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1200]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and later assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1350]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

Sole Agents for London Assurance Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Volkender and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [648]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION, FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED, EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS, CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Henmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Das Coleaux and its finest old BRANDY COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOR THE

TULE LIFE PRESERVER AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the LEDUC-TULE-IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [132]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby required to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [17]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONMOUTHSHIRE" FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to all claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

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